

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Non-Resident Clubs: One copy per week, or \$3 per annum. The European Edition: One copy per week, or \$4 per annum. The American Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The London Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Paris Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The New York Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Boston Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Philadelphia Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Baltimore Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Washington Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Richmond Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Charleston Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Savannah Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Mobile Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The New Orleans Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The St. Louis Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Cincinnati Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Cleveland Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Detroit Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Chicago Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The St. Paul Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Minneapolis Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Portland Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The San Francisco Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Honolulu Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The London Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Paris Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The New York Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Boston Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Philadelphia Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Baltimore Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Washington Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Richmond Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Charleston Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Savannah Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Mobile Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The New Orleans Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The St. Louis Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Cincinnati Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Cleveland Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Detroit Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Chicago Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The St. Paul Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Minneapolis Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Portland Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The San Francisco Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum. The Honolulu Edition: One copy per week, or \$2 per annum.

Volume XXVII.—No. 90

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Wild Oats.—Black Eye.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Camille.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—Love Chase.
LAUREL THEATRE, Broadway.—The Merchant of Venice.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Rival.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—Richard III.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Great Exhibition.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—The New York Minstrels.
MELROSE CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—CONTRABAND CONVENTION.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 285 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—INAUGURATION BALL.
GAITEY CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainment, Ballade, Fantomime, Farce, &c.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Jalousy.
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—TWO CLOWNS.
MEXICAN MUSEUM, 663 Broadway.—Day and Evening Collection of Curious War Figures.
FARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.
NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Society Française.—Le Chien Blanc.—L'Etouffeur.—Triolet.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

A despatch to the Navy Department yesterday from Commodore Dupont reports the result of an expedition from his fleet into Mosquito Inlet, Fla., by the Penguin, Lieutenant F. A. Budd, and the Henry Andrew, S. W. Mather commanding, in which both these officers were killed, together with six seamen, and seven others were wounded. The object of the expedition was to capture any vessels lying there which were supposed to contain arms transhipped from British vessels from Nassau, and to protect from incendiarism large quantities of live oak timber, cut and ready for shipment. After making a survey of the inlet in their boats, the two commanders, on their return, landed in the vicinity of some abandoned earthworks near a dense grove, from which a heavy fire was unexpectedly opened upon their men, killing Lieutenant Budd and Acting Master Mather, and the number of men above stated. The rebels who made this attack were a portion of the garrison who abandoned St. Augustine on the approach of our troops. On the following morning (the 23d ult.) upon the arrival of Com. Rodgers, the place was found to be evacuated, but the bodies of the two officers were delivered up under a flag of truce by a rebel officer, Captain Bird, who came from a camp some distance. The prize rebel steamer Magnolia, with a cargo of one thousand and fifty bales of cotton, arrived here yesterday from Key West. We give elsewhere a detailed account of her capture, and a full description of the vessel. Our news from the Gulf to-day will be found highly interesting. We give to-day some further particulars of the killed and wounded at the battle of Winchester. The wounded are generally reported as doing well. A full official list cannot be received for a few days to come, owing to the scattered positions of the different regiments. General Shields is rapidly recovering. Despatches received at St. Louis yesterday state that a skirmish took place between a detachment of the First Iowa cavalry and a guerrilla band of rebels under Colonel Parker on the 29th, about ten miles west of Warrensburg, in which fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five prisoners, including Colonel Parker and Captain Walton, were taken. On our first page will be found a comprehensive map of Memphis and the shores of the Mississippi river on both sides, together with a description of that city and its railroad approaches. A Northern man at Nashville writes to a Louisville paper that there will be a rebel force on the new line, extending from Decatur, Alabama, to Island No. 10, of two hundred thousand men. Evans, of Georgia, he says, has arrived from Manassas with the flower of the army which fought us last July. From all the indications, the impending battle will be far the most important of any that has yet been fought in this war. The rebel force at Corinth is said to number seventy thousand. These facts are important, though not unexpected, as it has been long known that the rebel troops have for some time been moving westward, under Beauregard, Evans, and other officers. They also prove that General McClellan's policy of moving his Western forces southward before he advanced those of his own department to be both judicious and a proof of good generalship. Virginia will be won without much bloodshed, and the actual fighting will yet be carried on in the cotton States, where it properly belongs. By the Jura at Portland we have news from Europe to the 21st of March, two days later. President Lincoln's emancipation message had been received in England, and—so far as it was commented on by the press, was regarded as of the utmost importance, and likely to produce a very favorable effect for the Union cause in Europe. The London Times acknowledges this to a great extent, but the writer, towards the close of the article, talks of the State paper as a "bid made towards putting an end to the war," he not being, perhaps, able to comprehend the scope of the policy of the Washington Cabinet. Russell, of the London Times, was out again as a war prophet and sympathizer with the rebels. He praises the constancy and tenacity (?) of the Southern troops, and asserts that the Northern soldiers "are weary of war," and "clamorous for furloughs." Such are his fictions of the 3d of

March, immediately before the advance of the Army of the Potomac. The lieutenant of the privateer Sumter, with the ex-Consul of the United States at Cadix, who were lately arrested by the Moors at Tangier, at the instance of the American Consul, had been shipped for Boston, on the Harvest Home, from the federal gunboat Iroquois. France was forwarding more troops to Mexico. A new brigade was to leave Toulon for that republic within a week. CONGRESS. In the Senate yesterday, a joint resolution appointing Theodore Woolsey, of Connecticut, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of C. C. Felton, deceased, was adopted. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the report of Brigadier General Mansfield relative to the engagement between the floating batteries Merrimac and Monitor was also adopted. A bill creating a Bureau of Transportation was introduced and referred. The bill transferring the inspection of lighthouses from the navy to the revenue service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, was discussed. A bill providing a Territorial government for Arizona was introduced. Mr. Pessenden presented joint resolutions from the Maine Legislature in favor of extending pecuniary aid to the States for the emancipation of their slaves; also cordially approving of the President's Message, and declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quota of the amount; also asking Senators to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, made a long speech in its favor. In the House of Representatives, the Senate bill remitting duties on arms imported by States or contractors was passed. A resolution from the Committee on Elections, declaring S. F. Beach not elected to the House from the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia, was adopted. The remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The newspaper details of our European advices, to the 19th of March, are published this morning. These reports contain matter of much interest and importance. A perusal of the compilation will enable the reader to comprehend the situation of affairs abroad to the latest moment. The Epoca of Madrid asserts in the most positive manner that there has never been any design on the part of the Spanish government to recall General Prim, and that that officer is faithfully carrying out the views of his government. The Spanish papers also speak of an increasing irritation between Spain and Morocco on the subject of boundaries, and fear that it will end in war. The Jura, from Liverpool the 20th and London the 21st of March, reached Portland yesterday. Her news is two days later than that of the City of New York. Consols rated in London at 93½ a 94 for money on the 21st of March. The bullion in the Bank of England increased \$2,605,000 in the week. Cotton advanced from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny during the week in Liverpool. The market closed firm at the advance of the 21st of March. The stock in port floated up 405,500 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions remained steady. The Atlantic Telegraph enterprise idea was progressing in public favor in England. Italy was still agitated. Austria was strengthening her military posts on the Venetian frontier with double guards and advancing troops all along the river Po. Garibaldi remained in Turin, at the request of the Prime Minister. Our advices from Adelaide, South Australia, are to the 25th of January. Commercial matters continued dull. The wheat crop had been nearly all gathered in; but the harvest was considered unsatisfactory. Flour was quoted at \$11 a \$11½. Cotton was quiet; copper at 296 10s. per ton. We have advices from Pernambuco to the 1st of March. Freights for Europe were active, and principally consisted of sugar and cotton—the latter of very good quality—Brazil in future will produce an immense quantity. The improvements in the interior (railroads and factories) were extending very rapidly, and the province quiet and healthy. By the arrival at this port last evening of the schooner Euphemia, Captain Bayle, we have advices from Vera Cruz to March 8. The English forces had withdrawn, and the Spanish were also leaving as fast as possible, the French having taken possession. There were rumors of battles in the interior; but there had been no confirmation of them. There had been a great deal of sickness and death among the allied troops. Captain Jacob A. Cobb, master of the steamer Acorn, lately arrived at Havana from New York, publicly declared his intention of running the blockade with her and of entering the Confederate service. She is a fast propeller, making easily from eleven to twelve knots, and will, under her adventurous captain, who is well known in this city, prove a troublesome customer to our blockading fleet. In the State Senate at Albany yesterday, the bill correcting errors in the Brooklyn assessments was passed. The bill to incorporate the Home of the Friendless, at Newburgh, was ordered to a third reading. A favorable report was made on the bill for encouraging investments by persons of limited means in State stocks. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow (Wednesday). The Excise bill was taken up and debated. In the Assembly, petitions were presented in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill and the Broadway Railroad. The bill amending the Long Island Railroad charter received a favorable report. The bills incorporating the State Homeopathic Society and for the completion of the Chenango Canal were reported from the committees. An unfavorable report was made on the bill for the construction of railroads in cities by the State. The Concert Saloon bill and the People's College \$10,000 Appropriation bill were made the special order for to-morrow (Wednesday). A resolution calling on the Cities Committee to report the bill for the construction of railroads in all the streets and avenues of New York was introduced and laid on the table. The Spring Street Railroad bill was moved forward to the first unfinished Committee of the Whole. The Capital Punishment bill was ordered to a third reading; also the bill defining the rights of husband and wife. The Grinding Committee reported to the House a number of bills, among which were the Church Property bill, the bill for licensing ballast lighters in this port, and that to enable the Kings county Supervisors to borrow money to build a new Brooklyn Court House. The select committee of investigation into the proceedings of the State Military Board have nearly completed their labors, and are expected to make their report in a day or two. The Southern civilian generals have been very unfortunate in the present war. There are eleven of this class, who received no military education, and who never before had a military command. The following are their names:— Henry A. Wise, whipped in Virginia. John B. Floyd, whipped everywhere. Robert Toombs, never been in battle. Richard Taylor, never been in battle. Jebb, B. Flournoy, never been in battle. J. Pope Walker, whipped in the West. E. K. Zollicoffer, killed in his first engagement. Wm. Mahone, never heard of. L. O. B. Branch, whipped at Newbern. Wm. H. Carroll, never on a field. R. E. Rhodes, never on a field. There are now encamped at Leroy, Coffey

and the rebel State government of Harrison out of Memphis, and among his retreating confederates in Arkansas or Mississippi, and doubtless we shall have a speedy and universal acknowledgment by the people of Tennessee of the provisional Union government of Andrew Johnson. As Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have been saved from secession without disturbing their local institution of slavery, so President Lincoln believes the States which have seceded may be reclaimed. Hence this conservative Union policy which, under his Provisional Governor Johnson, has been inaugurated in Tennessee. The same ground is covered by the conciliatory proclamation of General Sherman to the people of the State of Florida, from which the armed forces of the rebellion have been expelled. We congratulate the country, therefore, concerning these things, because we believe that they settle the question, and remove all grounds for doubt and despondency in regard to the final restoration of our revolted States to the supreme government of the Union. With the suppression of the military power of the rebellion in those States, the people thereof have only to fall into line, submit to the strong arm of the government, and they will be restored to its protection, full and complete, without further trouble, and without any necessity, in any quarter, for tinkering or tampering with their paramount institution of slavery. This is the true policy for the restoration of the Union. It has worked admirably in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; it opens well in Tennessee, and the people of Florida, in accepting it, cannot restrain their rejoicings at their deliverance from the insupportable despotism of Jeff. Davis and his armed incendiaries. Another Union victory or two in Virginia and in the Mississippi Valley will at once effect the deliverance of three or four more States, and then we may expect to see the undermanned and unroofed fabric of Yancey's "Southern confederacy on military principles" tumbling to the ground with a glorious crash. Very soon now we expect to report the glad tidings of the expulsion of the rebels and the rebel government from Virginia and North Carolina; and we have reason to believe that, when this good work shall have been achieved, the people of the cotton States themselves will speedily end the groans and pains of the London Times under its silly conceit that this war is to go on through half a dozen generations. The overwhelming armies, navies and warlike means and facilities of all kinds placed at the disposal of President Lincoln for the suppression of this Southern rebellion will assuredly within a few weeks reduce its means of resistance to a petty guerrilla warfare in distant holes and corners. How long, then, will such a miserable and useless resistance as this be tolerated by the exhausted people of the South? Not for a month, we dare say, after the flight of Jeff. Davis across the Mississippi river. On the contrary, with all the inducements of safety, protection and the blessings and prosperity of the Union held out to them, we believe that the people of the cotton States will begin to rebel against the rebellion with the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Virginia. We shall not have long to wait for the settlement of this opinion; and we have unbounded confidence in the best results, even in South Carolina, from the wise and infallible restorative policy inaugurated by authority of President Lincoln in Florida and Tennessee. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Senate has been engaged for several days past in debating the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There seems to be no question of the jurisdiction of Congress over the District, and from present indications it appears probable that the bill will pass both the Senate and the House. Then it will have to be signed by the President, in order to become a law; and what his opinions are upon the subject is a question which does not seem to be considered or discussed by the learned Senators. The President's opinion, however, is of some importance, and a knowledge of it will aid our legislators to prepare the bill in such a form, and with such provisions, as may secure the President's approval. During his memorable debate with Douglas, in 1858, President Lincoln declared that he might be in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, provided that, as a preliminary step, the measure was endorsed by a majority of the people of the District. In his emancipation scheme, recently submitted to Congress, the President takes the same ground, and makes the abolition of slavery dependent upon the wish of the people of the States concerned, adding, also, an offer from the general government to pay the expenses of emancipation. Now, it is by no means likely that the President will take either or newer grounds in regard to slavery in the District; and the bill, in order to secure his approval, will obviously have to contain a provision for securing the assent of the people, and a provision, also, to pay for the slaves liberated. This latter idea is, if we are not mistaken, adopted by most of the Senators; but they seem to have overlooked entirely the opinion of the President, that the people must decide upon their own domestic institutions—that of slavery among the rest. In effect, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia may be attained by simply passing the emancipation resolution of the President, after amending it so as to include the District as well as the border States. According to the expressed views of the President, it would seem that no abolition bill can secure his signature unless it conform to the ideas of his resolution. Why not, then, amend and pass the resolution at once? Such Congressional action would secure the support of conservatives and abolitionists alike. The conservatives take the emancipation scheme very coolly; for it endorses their opinions fully, and is strictly constitutional. In it the President amply recognizes slavery as a State institution, to be decided upon by each State for itself. Whether or not the resolution will practically affect slavery at present, therefore, is left to the slave States themselves to decide. If emancipation does result from it, the District of Columbia may very soon be free; but a great many years must elapse before this result is attained in all the States. Indeed, we are of opinion that in the same, or a less time, slavery would have been abolished had no such message ever been written by the President. We endorse it, however, because its practical and immediate effect is to demolish the abolitionists and to alienate from them all popular sympathy. The abolitionists are be-

ginning to perceive this, and their blatant praises of the President's scheme resemble the loud whistles of a frightened schoolboy as he passes a churchyard. Still they have to vote for the resolution, lest the country should accuse them of turning their backs upon themselves; but, like Beau Hickman in the House, they make dry faces about it, try to stab the President under the fifth rib, and slash at everybody and everything in the desperate style of a maniac threatened with a strait waistcoat. That the abolitionists should be thus forced into endorsing a message which sinks them for ever is the best practical joke of the season. The President's Message, then, is practical enough, and we, who are practical people, decidedly approve of it. It kills abolitionism; and, that monster once dead, the slaves of the District of Columbia and of the border States will no doubt be emancipated, as they would have been thirty years ago if Greeley, Beecher, Cheever, Garrison, Phillips and other fanatics had not riveted their chains. Let the resolution of the President be amended so as to include the District of Columbia, therefore, and immediately passed. The abolitionists may shout and glorify themselves because the temple of slavery will then fall in the border States. It is satisfaction enough for us to know that, like Samson, these agitators will be crushed beneath the ruins. The War and the Opera. The first blast of the trumpet of Mars in April last produced an almost magical effect upon every department of business, every phase of society, every kind of amusement. Manufactories were at a stand still; trade drooped; commerce took to reefs in her sails, and all sorts of business tottered and fell. Society stopped in its gay whirl; the cotton and codfish aristocrats dropped out of the ring; the Central Park seemed like a corporation desert. The Opera was closed; the impresario, the prime donne and the tenors took refuge in small cottages in the country, as the rebels creep into their manholes on the approach of a Union shell, and all the singers who had courage enough to say anything announced their intention of leaving for Europe by the next steamer. Even religion did not pay; for people were too much occupied with temporal affairs to think about spiritual; and so the May anniversaries were postponed; the contribution boxes, passed around by seedy but benevolent clergymen, were returned as empty as the Tribune's till, and the clergymen themselves—who believe that charity begins at home—were unwillingly compelled to brush up their old clothes for another year. Those were very sad and gloomy times all around. The gates of the temple of Janus flew open with a crash; the God of War cried havoc and let loose his dreadful dogs, and everything and everybody were paralyzed, bewildered and frightened at the unexpected crisis, as Horace caught off his guard, was nearly scared to death by a sudden clap of thunder from a clear, cloudless sky. We have been recovering by degrees from this unexpected collapse, and the recent Union victories have put us all upon our feet again. Trade, commerce, manufactures and all sorts of business, from that of the heavy merchant to that of the decrepit apple woman, have been revived and increased. Society is convalescent, and Broadway, crowded with new spring bonnets, blooms like a *parterre* of choice fruits and flowers. Revivals of religion follow close in the wake of this social uprising, and Beecher, Cheever, Aaron, Phillips and other abolition orators, after several months of cruel neglect, have been gifted at last with a new and more radical eloquence, and treated to an unsavory but welcome kind of persecution. No wonder, then, that Graus seized this auspicious time to crown our happiness with a gem or two of opera. His short season at the Academy has closed, and Boston is now blessed with his festive presence; but he will be sure to come back to us before long. He managed his late campaign here with a strategical skill rivaling McClellan's and surpassing Beauregard's. We want him to do so again. Not one of his troupe but felt the inspiration of the recent victories and the reviving influences of the spring sunshine. Upon the principal singers this effect of our Union triumphs was particularly noticeable, and for the sake of the good folks of Boston we hope that it has proved permanent. Brignoli seemed to have been born again after our victory at Newbern, and looked handsomer, sang better and was more admired than ever. Adonis never could surpass Brignoli in beauty, and Brignoli has much the advantage of Adonis in voice. Not to be eclipsed by the favorite tenor, Madame D'Angri burst upon us like a singing Venus, restored to youth by the fall of Fort Donelson and the bombardment of Island No. 10, and looked and sang like the granddaughter of her former self. The exact age which she appeared to be may be accurately stated at twenty-five years, three months and four days, and we cannot believe her a moment older, in spite of all facts to the contrary. The sensation created by this Venus and Adonis may be imagined, but cannot be described. D'Angri renewed her youth like the American eagle, dressed like a bird of paradise, and sang like a flock of canaries. Brignoli brought out his sweet, fresh voice from the bandbox in which he had preserved it for just such an occasion; acted as though he had caught fire from the footlights, and even went so far, one evening, as to switch the world with noble horsemanship, upon a gorgeously caparisoned steed, in a style equal to Eaton Stone or any other famous equestrian. The audiences were enchanted and transported with delight; the *habitués* of the Opera wept tears of joy and hailed the millennium, and so many people shook hands with Graus, to congratulate him upon his success, that his friends are fearful he will be shaken to death in a month. No doubt this is the reason why the Opera has gone to Boston, where the people do not shake hands when they are pleased, but write each other stiff, formal, congratulatory notes instead. For the future the prospect is equally brilliant. Maretzek prefers to wield the baton here rather than the sceptre in Mexico, and has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the throne of that distracted country, and left the field clear for Prince Maximilian, or any other man. Maretzek, therefore, has joined his forces to those of Graus, and is going to Europe, with a *corte* *manche* from Marti, of Havana, to engage artists and discover Gatti's royal parentage. When he returns we shall have a surplus of operatic wealth; and until that blissful time we have all we can manage to appreciate in Venus D'Angri and Adonis Brignoli.

The Great Impending Battles. The most important events in the history of modern times are now at hand—events which will determine whether the conflict in the United States will be terminated in the restoration of the federal authority in every State of the Union, or whether it will be an exhausting struggle of years. It is the greatest civil war that has ever taken place in the history of the world. A million of men are arrayed in arms—soldiers of the Union 650,000, Confederates 350,000. Since the French Revolution and the struggle to make it good against the combined Powers of Europe, no other nation has sent so many men to battle. It is no wonder that the people of Europe should take so deep an interest in the contest; for the result will not only affect the condition of the present generation of every country, from the Pillars of Hercules to the North Pole, and from the British Islands to the Ural Mountains, but generations yet unborn. There are three decisive points where a battle may be expected at any moment. The first is on the line of the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, in Virginia, on which Joe Johnston commands the rebels in defence of Richmond and Norfolk. The second is on the Tennessee river, near the line between the State of the same name and the State of Alabama, and not far from Mississippi. The conflict will probably take place between Corinth, at the northeast corner of the latter State, and Decatur, in Alabama. There the Confederates are making their stand, with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as the base line of operations—a line of communication for reinforcements and supplies absolutely necessary to them. The third blow is at New Orleans. The operations of Foote, Burnside and Hunter are only subsidiary to these three strategic points. In Virginia, Joe Johnston, aided by Gustavus Smith and Stonewall Jackson, will be compelled to give battle; for they are surrounded at six or seven points, and cannot escape to effect a junction with Beauregard and Albert Sidney Johnston, in the Southwest. In Louisiana, to fight at once is a military necessity on the part of the rebels; for they must either fight desperately in defence of New Orleans or surrender it immediately to the formidable force sent against it. These are combined movements, the result of a well laid strategic plan, which can hardly fail to result in decisive victories; and we are confident, from what we know of the disposition and movements of the various bodies of troops and the resources at the disposal of the government, that in three months the rebellion will be crushed out, and every Southern State restored to the Union, in the same manner as Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida. Two-thirds of the Southern people were always for the Union; and as our armies advance the loyalty of the population will be made manifest by the most indisputable evidences. This is the best answer to all the doubters and the English journalists, who say that the overthrow of the rebellion is impossible, and that nothing is possible as the result of the war but anarchy or a military despotism. Neither one nor the other is possible. It is to prevent anarchy that this gigantic war is waged; and among a people so devoted to liberty as the Americans, a people who have the game in their own hands, and who elect their Chief Magistrate every four years, no would-be military despot can ever be successful. The army he would attempt to wield against the liberties of the country would crumble to pieces in his hands like a rope of sand, and he would soon find himself a successful candidate for the gallows. The English journals fear such a despotism, because they know it would be enabled to direct the whole military force of the country against the British empire, and inflict upon it a deadly blow from which it could never recover. There is feeling enough in the country against England to render such an enterprise feasible to a military despot. But the American people have too much practical common sense to permit a dictator to rise up among them, to the destruction of the cherished institutions for which they are now fighting on a scale of vastness without a precedent among modern nations. The United States have two to one in the field. They have more endurance than Southern men, owing to the climate in which they were born and the activity of their lives. They are superior in mechanical skill, so valuable in war. They have more money and superior resources, or greater abundance of the material of war, and they have arms without stint, whereas the rebels are only half armed. But the crowning point is that the superior quality of their weapons renders every man that wields them equal to two Confederates. The physical force of the North in the field is thus on the lowest calculation as four to one, to say nothing of the formidable navy on the coast and on the navigable rivers, and the moral force of the cause of the Union against rebellion. How is it possible, under these circumstances, that the arms of the federal government should not be triumphant, and all the Southern States restored in a very brief time to the national fold whence they strayed, one of the most extraordinary political hallucinations to be found in the annals of organized communities? THE RUSSIAN MISSION.—The mission to Russia is, we see, at last completed by the appointment of Mr. Bayard Taylor as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Taylor is a *littérateur* of the penny-a-line, or rather of the half-penny-a-line, stamp—shallow, flippant, unsuggestive and without a spark of originality. He is a poet, too. His poetry is, however, of the machine kind, jingling prettily to the ear, but devoid of imagination or fire. Mr. Taylor has travelled a great deal, is acquainted with several languages, writes fluently, and would no doubt make as good an average Secretary of Legation as most persons who are appointed to that post. We have not a word to say against his personal qualifications, which probably have weighed as much with Mr. Cameron as his desire to gratify the abolitionists. There is one objection to his appointment, however, which should make the Senate slow to ratify it. Mr. Taylor, as one of the Washington correspondents of the *Tribune*, has been amongst the most industrious of the assaults and calumniators of General McClellan. He it was who invented the story about the Quaker guns at Manassas, with a view to give color to the assertion that there were only fifty thousand rebel troops there, although the *Tribune* itself, just previous to the evacuation, stated that there were upwards of one hundred thousand behind their lines of defence. Capable as Mr. Taylor may be for the post to which he has been nominated, it becomes a question whether a person who has been endeavoring to paralyze the efforts of the government to put down the rebellion, by speaking

and the rebel State government of Harrison out of Memphis, and among his retreating confederates in Arkansas or Mississippi, and doubtless we shall have a speedy and universal acknowledgment by the people of Tennessee of the provisional Union government of Andrew Johnson. As Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have been saved from secession without disturbing their local institution of slavery, so President Lincoln believes the States which have seceded may be reclaimed. Hence this conservative Union policy which, under his Provisional Governor Johnson, has been inaugurated in Tennessee. The same ground is covered by the conciliatory proclamation of General Sherman to the people of the State of Florida, from which the armed forces of the rebellion have been expelled. We congratulate the country, therefore, concerning these things, because we believe that they settle the question, and remove all grounds for doubt and despondency in regard to the final restoration of our revolted States to the supreme government of the Union. With the suppression of the military power of the rebellion in those States, the people thereof have only to fall into line, submit to the strong arm of the government, and they will be restored to its protection, full and complete, without further trouble, and without any necessity, in any quarter, for tinkering or tampering with their paramount institution of slavery. This is the true policy for the restoration of the Union. It has worked admirably in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; it opens well in Tennessee, and the people of Florida, in accepting it, cannot restrain their rejoicings at their deliverance from the insupportable despotism of Jeff. Davis and his armed incendiaries. Another Union victory or two in Virginia and in the Mississippi Valley will at once effect the deliverance of three or four more States, and then we may expect to see the undermanned and unroofed fabric of Yancey's "Southern confederacy on military principles" tumbling to the ground with a glorious crash. Very soon now we expect to report the glad tidings of the expulsion of the rebels and the rebel government from Virginia and North Carolina; and we have reason to believe that, when this good work shall have been achieved, the people of the cotton States themselves will speedily end the groans and pains of the London Times under its silly conceit that this war is to go on through half a dozen generations. The overwhelming armies, navies and warlike means and facilities of all kinds placed at the disposal of President Lincoln for the suppression of this Southern rebellion will assuredly within a few weeks reduce its means of resistance to a petty guerrilla warfare in distant holes and corners. How long, then, will such a miserable and useless resistance as this be tolerated by the exhausted people of the South? Not for a month, we dare say, after the flight of Jeff. Davis across the Mississippi river. On the contrary, with all the inducements of safety, protection and the blessings and prosperity of the Union held out to them, we believe that the people of the cotton States will begin to rebel against the rebellion with the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Virginia. We shall not have long to wait for the settlement of this opinion; and we have unbounded confidence in the best results, even in South Carolina, from the wise and infallible restorative policy inaugurated by authority of President Lincoln in Florida and Tennessee. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Senate has been engaged for several days past in debating the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There seems to be no question of the jurisdiction of Congress over the District, and from present indications it appears probable that the bill will pass both the Senate and the House. Then it will have to be signed by the President, in order to become a law; and what his opinions are upon the subject is a question which does not seem to be considered or discussed by the learned Senators. The President's opinion, however, is of some importance, and a knowledge of it will aid our legislators to prepare the bill in such a form, and with such provisions, as may secure the President's approval. During his memorable debate with Douglas, in 1858, President Lincoln declared that he might be in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, provided that, as a preliminary step, the measure was endorsed by a majority of the people of the District. In his emancipation scheme, recently submitted to Congress, the President takes the same ground, and makes the abolition of slavery dependent upon the wish of the people of the States concerned, adding, also, an offer from the general government to pay the expenses of emancipation. Now, it is by no means likely that the President will take either or newer grounds in regard to slavery in the District; and the bill, in order to secure his approval, will obviously have to contain a provision for securing the assent of the people, and a provision, also, to pay for the slaves liberated. This latter idea is, if we are not mistaken, adopted by most of the Senators; but they seem to have overlooked entirely the opinion of the President, that the people must decide upon their own domestic institutions—that of slavery among the rest. In effect, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia may be attained by simply passing the emancipation resolution of the President, after amending it so as to include the District as well as the border States. According to the expressed views of the President, it would seem that no abolition bill can secure his signature unless it conform to the ideas of his resolution. Why not, then, amend and pass the resolution at once? Such Congressional action would secure the support of conservatives and abolitionists alike. The conservatives take the emancipation scheme very coolly; for it endorses their opinions fully, and is strictly constitutional. In it the President amply recognizes slavery as a State institution, to be decided upon by each State for itself. Whether or not the resolution will practically affect slavery at present, therefore, is left to the slave States themselves to decide. If emancipation does result from it, the District of Columbia may very soon be free; but a great many years must elapse before this result is attained in all the States. Indeed, we are of opinion that in the same, or a less time, slavery would have been abolished had no such message ever been written by the President. We endorse it, however, because its practical and immediate effect is to demolish the abolitionists and to alienate from them all popular sympathy. The abolitionists are be-